they would not give them any help because they were doing something that was inexpedient?

Second Member of Council.—

We had to preserve order; so, we could not refuse them help; their action was not illegal.

Mr. Bagamane Devagowda.—

What was the kind of weapon that was used for firing?

Second Member of Council.—

I am not a technical man and do not know exactly the weapons used. But I believe it was Martini Henri rifles that were used, and these are the weapons supplied to the Police all along.

Mr. Bagamane Devagowda.—

What kind of shots were used?

Second Member of Council.—

Buck-shots.

Mr. T. Mariappa.—

How many rounds were fired?

Second Member of Council.—

Quite a number of rounds were fired; but because buck-shots were used, there was no serious injury.

Mr. Bagamane Devagowda.—

Was any warning given to the strikers before fire was actually opened?

Law Secretary to Government —

Warning was given first; but as they did not disperse, orders to open fire were given.

REPRESENTATIONS.—(*Continued*).

No. 19.—Jamabandi Officers to be empowered to grant remissions in cases of scarcity of water due to failure of talapariges and channels drawn there from, etc.

Messrs. P. Nagarajiah and G. Sankara Setty, Pavagada Taluk.

MR. P. NAGARAJIAH represented that there was a large extent of land in Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks, depending upon channel irrigation and talapariges and those channels and talapariges were completely dried up owing to successive failure of rains for several years past, in consequence of which, the lands under them were lying fallow. As under the existing Revenue Rules, no remission could be granted unless a taluk or a particular portion of a taluk was declared a famine area and the concerned raiyats put in their petitions in the month of November, he requested that the Jamabandi officers might be authorised to grant remissions on uncultivated lands after inspecting the said lands even though no petitions were received from the raiyats concerned.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that full authority could not be given to Jamabandi officers to grant remissions, but that a Government Order containing comprehensive instructions was under issue and that according to that remissions would be sanctioned.

MR. G. SANKARA SETTY represented that in certain districts like Tumkur where the raiyats had to depend upon tanks for irrigation and where the water supply was uncertain, the Jamabandi officers might be empowered to deal with cases of remissions. He pointed out that such a rule was in force in British India.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the conditions in British India were different and that in Mysore, they would be guided by definite rules recently framed.

No. 20.—Abolition of Irrigation Cess.

Messrs. S. Nanjiah Setty, Madhugiri Taluk; Siddarama Setty, Madhugiri Municipality.

MESSRS. NANJIAH SETTY and SIDDARAMA SETTY prayed that the irrigation cess now levied on lands under nalas and khushki-bagayet lands be abolished.

They represented that the nalas in their district were all dried up. The lands in those *atchkats* were not deriving any benefit from the Irrigation Cess Fund, and as such the levy of that cess was unjust. They, therefore, prayed that the irrigation cess be abolished in respect of such nala lands.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that under the rules irrigation cess had to be paid on all lands assessed—wet or garden—and that it was not leviable in respect of dry lands. He added that if there were instances in

which it was levied on dry lands, it could be got refunded by appealing to the higher authorities.

No. 21.—Conversion of the Turuvekere Sub-Taluk into a taluk.

Mr. B. Kappannagowda, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

MR. KAPPANNAGOWDA prayed that Turuvekere Sub-Taluk be converted into a taluk with Mayasandra as its headquarters.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the policy of Government was to convert gradually all the sub-taluks into pucca taluks, and that it would be done as funds permitted. He added that such conversion would cost Government Rs. 6,000 each.

MR. KAPPANNAGOWDA pointed out that in the Turuvekere Sub-Taluk, Government were deriving Rs. 10,000 annually from *Malki Haraj* (auctioning the ownership right) alone, and that this might be utilised for the proposed conversion.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that Government were aware of the inconvenience caused to the people, that the question of the conversion was under the active consideration of Government and that it would be undertaken as early as possible.

No. 22.—Suggestions for consideration at the time of sub-division of survey numbers in connection with the Record of Rights.

Messrs. Dharmaprakasa D. Banumaiya, Mysore City Municipality; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet Taluk; G. Mallanna, Mysore Taluk; T. S. Sadasiva Murthy, and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; B. Nanjundaradhya, Nanjangud Municipality, V. Bandaiya and Puttamadappa, Nanjangud-Taluk; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; S. C. Mallaiya, H. Honnaiya, and M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya Taluk; Mudiagiri Gowda, Malvalli Municipality; B. Chennappa, and B. Siddalingasetty, Yedatore Taluk; C. Marigowda, and A. Lingegowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk; H. K. Madaiya, and Puttaswamigowda, Malvalli Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Jahgir; Sivananjegowda, S. Devaiya, and Kullegowda, Seringapatam Taluk; M' Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, and T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; H. V. Hanumantha Setty and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; Ibrahim Khan, Hunsur Municipality; C. Dasappa, and B. Lingegowda, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Mr. Lokahitaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs for sub-division (*a*) only.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY submitted the following suggestions regarding the Record of Rights scheme for consideration:—

(*a*) The recovery of half a rupee from those who own entire survey numbers should be abolished;

(*b*) a sum of Rs. 2 is levied from all *hissedars* in a survey number. It should not be so levied but only those who ask for sub-division should be required to pay;

(*c*) *hisses* should be measured not in the basis of existing hedges, turf bunds, or jigalu constructed by the tenants but according to the title deeds of the owners;

(*b*) encroached areas found out at the time of phoding the lands on the basis of title deeds should be delivered to the real *hakdar* by the Revenue Officers.

Refering to points (*a*) and (*b*) *supra*, he represented that under the Record of Rights scheme a sum of half a rupee was being recovered from the occupants of entire survey numbers though no mapping and measuring was actually done and requested that in such cases the fee must be waived.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that in the First Record of Rights, the occupants of entire survey numbers would also be benefited and that a certain uniformity of the rule was advantageous to everybody, as otherwise, it would give room to dissatisfaction. He, however, added that when Government found that the receipts under the scheme exceeded the expenditure on it, the present rates would be reduced. As matters stood, a lot of registers had to be posted up in respect of the sub-divisions of *khates* and that was why a higher rate, *viz.*, Rs. 2 was being levied in those cases. Even in the case of full survey numbers, there might be cases of mortgage on the land which had to be recorded and for all such things, a nominal fee of 8 annas was being charged. He, however, added that the question of reducing the higher rate of Rs. 2 would be considered along with the general scheme of reduction of phoding charges.

In regard to points (*c*) and (*d*) in the representation, MR. PUTTASWAMY described the procedure adopted by the Mojinidars in measuring survey numbers and said that he knew of a case of two brothers in a joint family dividing a certain plot of land in equal portions, but that subsequently, it was found that one of the sub-divided plots measured 7 guntas in excess. The explanation of the surveyor was that slight mistakes might creep in when they were being hustled by the department to complete at least 14 numbers in a month, failing which they were not allowed to draw their salaries. He deeply deplored that such slip-shod work was being tolerated by Government, and the raiyats denied the benefit of the scheme, as a result of which civil litigation

was allowed to increase. When the disputes were referred to the revenue authorities, the parties concerned were, as a rule, referred to the civil court. This resulted, he said, in the raiyat losing 5 acres in his attempt to recover 5 guntas. Even granting that the lands were measured out correctly, if out of ignorance a raiyat encroached upon the adjoining land, he considered it the duty of the revenue officers to rectify the mistake instead of asking the parties to go to the civil court.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there were certain technical details as regards the method of phoding and that correct figures could not be had unless both the *hisses* were measured. He explained that *hisses* would be measured and mapped as they were found to exist on the field and that the measurer would rectify mistakes and supply omissions of an obvious nature in the preliminary record if they came during *hisse* surveys in cases in which the facts were admitted by all the parties. For all this work, a paid establishment had to be maintained.

MR. PUTTASWAMY pointed out that if there were 4 sub-divisions in a survey number and only one division was to be demarcated, fees were being demanded from each sharer which was not just.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was necessary to measure every sub-division.

MR. PUTTASWAMY said that ordinarily all the sub-divisions were not measured and that, at any rate, it was not done in the T.-Narsipur Taluk.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER in further explaining the procedure said that the preliminary work was being checked by the Shanbhogue, Sheikdar and the Amildar and if there was any dissatisfaction, it was open to the parties to appeal to the higher authorities within the time limit and beyond that they could also seek justice in a civil court, if there was necessity for it. He added that if there were instances of the kind mentioned by Mr. Puttaswamy of the omission to measure all the sub-divisions, they might be brought to his notice.

MR. PUTTASWAMY pressed the view that according to the system of Land Revenue Regulation in Mysore, Government was the landlord and the occupant the tenant, and that in that view, encroached areas found out at the time of phoding the lands should be delivered to the real *hakdar* by the Revenue officers on the basis of title deeds. This was not only not done as a rule, but that even original titles were

not referred to. What happened generally was that the Mojinidar went to the land, asked the raiyats assembled about the extends and indicated only rough measurements on the square paper without actually measuring them. Although the idea of the Government in introducing the Record of Rights was good, omissions to do certain necessary things. led to litigation.

In regard to encroachments, the existing rule was "If the Deputy Commissioner comes to know that a man is wrongfully in possession of the land": here "land" was construed as "Government land". This, in the opinion of the speaker, was wrong. Government could not properly exclude private land also. It was the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to demarcate every land. He thought that Government ought to take power to do it under Section 209 of the Land Revenue Code.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if public opinion was to that effect, there was no objection to do so.

MR. PUTTASWAMY also said that Government should insist that the measurements should be based on the titles. As a matter of fact, no titles were at present demanded, and no measurements were actually made as already pointed out by him.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that if mistakes were committed, there was the right of appeal given to the aggrieved party.

MR. PUTTASWAMY pointed out that when Government took from the taluks as much as Rs. 3 lakhs by way of fees, it was necessary that the department should do its work completely without allowing the raiyats to go in appeal. His only point was that in practice rules were not observed particularly in the T.-Narasipur Taluk, which the Revenue Commissioner could satisfy himself about if he visited the place.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER promised to visit the taluk during the next month in company with the Survey Superintendent.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in any case representation (*b*) could not be accepted by Government.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH pointed out that when the Government took assessment, it was their business to see and settle the various rights of the people over the land. There was no doubt that an establishment was necessary but that if the establishment did no work, it was not entitled

to payment at the expense of the raiyats. He argued that if no work was done which ought to have been done, no payment should be taken from the raiyats.

Again, if one *hissedar* thought that his land was not in accordance with the original measurements, he would himself apply to the department to have his land measured. The speaker failed to understand why the other *hissedars* should be asked to pay for the work done on behalf of only one sharer.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was quite necessary for everybody to pay for the initial measuring. Later on, it might be possible to take the fee only from those who wanted their *hisses* to be separated.

MR. G. MALLANNA in agreeing with the observations of Mr. Malliah said that the question was one affecting the interests of the entire raiyats population of Mysore. If there was any loss to Government in accepting the suggestion of Mr. Malliah, he would not press for it but that when it was proved that there was no loss, he did not see why Government should not accept it.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the suggestion gave an undue advantage to the *khatedar*.

MR. MALLANNA then asked whether the lands were actually measured and if not, whether Government would refund the proportionate amounts collected for measuring.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that he could not promise it but conceded that the measurements were only approximate.

ANOTHER MEMBER explained the position by a concrete example. If there were two equal sharers in the same land of one acre each, paying half the assessment, and if, as a matter of fact, one sharer had only seven annas extent in his actual enjoyment, while the other had the remaining nine annas, he asked whether it was not the duty of the department at the time of measuring to divide the land equally and properly demarcate each share.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that matter should be decided between the sharers themselves, and that Government could not take away one anna share from the portion and give it over to another. He was afraid that to do that a legislation would be necessary.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA enquired if it was open to the raiyat to refuse to pay the assessment if the land had not actually been measured in spite of his having paid the fee in that behalf.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if any mistakes were brought to notice, they could be corrected, but that the raiyat could not be allowed to withhold payment of his assessment.

No. 23.—Abolition of duty on bamboo slit.

Messrs. Meer Mohamed Sab, Tarikere Taluk; V. R. Muddaveeriah, Tarikere Municipality; and Settara Siddappa, Tarikere Taluk.

MR. MEER MOHAMED SAB represented that it was customary for the maidan raiyats living in places adjoining the malnad and semi-malnad parts to put up fences round their fields with bamboo slits in order to prevent wild animals from entering their fields, but that on account of the imposition of a license fee on bamboo slits, it was not possible for them to do so at present. Hence, he prayed that those raiyats might be allowed to take bamboo slits as before.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the concession asked for was in force in the malnad and in some parts of the semi-malnad and that it would not be possible to extend it to other parts.

In reply to the complaint that the concession was not in vogue at Tarikere, the First Member of Council said that it would be allowed there.

No. 24.—Reduction of duty on jambe tree from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re 0-8-0.

Mr. Aramballi Puttegowda, Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.

MR. PUTTEGOWDA represented that, on account of heavy rains in malnad parts, timber other than *jambe* would become rotten and worm-eaten and consequently would be of no use to people. The *jambe* tree would withstand that kind of wear and tear and hence people would go in mostly for it. He, therefore, prayed that the (seigniorage) duty of Rs.1-8-0 might be reduced to eight annas as before in respect of this tree.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 had been in vogue for the past twenty years and more and that it would not be possible to go back to the conditions that might have prevailed earlier.

No. 25.— Authorising the Patels of Village Panchayets to distribute among the raiyats the free licenses got from the Forest Department for getting *sibu* and small bamboos from the State Forests.

Messrs. M. Basappa, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; V. V. Iyer, and G. C. Mahalingappa, Shimoga Taluk.

MR. V. V. IYER represented that with a view to preventing crops from being destroyed by stray cattle and wild

animals and encouraging the raiyats to take up agricultural operations, patels of Village Panchayets of malnad parts might be authorised to receive free licenses from the Forest Department for the removal of fuel, *sibu* and small bamboos from the State Forests whenever those were not available in the District Forest, and distribute those licenses among the raiyats of respective villages, imposing certain conditions, if necessary, for the removal of those materials from the State Forests and that the concession might be extended to all the villages in the malnad taluks.

Continuing he represented that as a result of the starting of the Iron Works at Bhadravati every tree with a diameter of 3 inches and more was being cut and that all the villages round about a radius of 20 miles of Bhadravati were suffering for want of fuel and *sibu*. When this matter was brought to the notice of the Dewan during his tour in certain tracts, the concession asked for was granted in respect of all those places; but the villages which had not the honor of his visit continued to suffer, and there was an outcry in all such villages. As there were no State Forests round about 20 miles, he prayed for the issue of free licenses as proposed in the representation.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the Village Panchayets referred to might furnish the Conservator of Forests with lists of such villages for necessary action.

As regards the supply of fuel, MR. IYER represented that it was a curious irony of fate that the people in Bhadravati in spite of their belonging to the malnad should suffer from lack of fuel supply, which was due to the fact that 250 tons of firewood were consumed daily by the Iron Works.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the particular places where the difficulty was felt might be brought to notice for making necessary enquiries.

No. 26.—Demanding of higher deposits from non-Mysoreans in the Excise and Forest sales in the Mysore State.

Messrs. Sorappa and Marlegowda, Sira Taluk; Chowdri Abdul Razack Saheb, Sira Municipality.

MR. MARLEGOWDA represented that in the Tangadi and Excise sales conducted in British India prospective bidders from Mysore State were required to deposit, under the rules in force there, sums higher than those required in respect of bidders who were residents in British India. But in the Mysore State, there was no such distinction. He, therefore, prayed that necessary rules might be framed making it

incumbent on non-Mysoreans who might come to bid at the aforesaid sales in the Mysore State to deposit higher sums than those required from the Mysoreans.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the rules provided for the recovery of twice the usual deposit from foreigners bidding in sales of excise privileges.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was understood that the question of revising the first security rules was under the consideration of the Madras Government and that their decision might be awaited.

No. 27.—Minimising drink evil.

Messrs. D. Srikanta Rao and S. Thontarya, Devanhalli Taluk, Mr. Y. K. Chennaveerappa, Devanhalli Municipality.

MR. D. SRIKANTA RAO, in praying that drink evil might be minimised as in other countries, observed that Government were earning Rs. 60 lakhs or more from the Excise revenue, and besides contributing this sum in entirety, the people had to pay for the expenditure of other departments as well. He said that if this system was allowed to continue, the impoverishment of the people could never stop. With a view to remedy the state of affairs, Government must encourage all those interested in temperance reform and do everything in their power to reduce not only the number of shops in each locality but also the growth of date-groves.

MR. B. L. BYANNA endorsed the above views.

ANOTHER MEMBER from the malnad suggested the throwing open of more and more date-groves for cultivation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the problem of minimising the drink evil could be achieved only through the social workers and that it was the policy of Government to encourage such people. He, however, observed that the number of people interested in temperance reform in the State was very limited and that those interested in the question should put forth more efforts in that direction. The Government had no intention of increasing the date-groves. The date trees grew of their own accord and what Government was doing was only to preserve them in certain places. He added that Government were prepared to throw open the date-groves for cultivation as far as possible.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA suggested the placing of a ban on the import of foreign liquors into the State as these had a more deleterious effect on the health of the people than toddy, and also the passing of an Act on the model of the Juvenile

Smoking Act penalising boys up to a certain age who resorted to drink.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL was afraid that such a measure would remain a dead letter in the same way as the Juvenile Smoking Regulation.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA said that fresh date-groves should not be formed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government were reserving only 10 acres of date-groves where a hundred were available and that they were prepared to help temperance movements wherever people started them in the State, but that the main question was how to replace the loss of revenue.

ANOTHER MEMBER from malnad observed, however, that if the distillation of toddy was stopped, the import of foreign liquors was sure to increase as also illicit distillation.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH observed that if only the Government would enforce the observance of the Excise rules strictly, the drink evil would be reduced by at least 25 per cent. immediately. He knew of cases, he said, of boys being deputed to purchase the liquor at late hours in the night and those boys themselves tasting it out of temptation. He, therefore, suggested the issue of a circular enforcing the strict letter of the law on the subject.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL assured the Assembly that as far as that point went, the rules framed would be enforced strictly.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMAIYA pointed out that labourers could not get on without liquor, that it was so much diluted that while the labourer had to pay the same amount of money, he would not get his money's worth. It was the contractor that profited at the expense of the poor labourer more than the Government.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA dwelt at length on the prevalence of drink habit in the State and suggested the raising of the tree tax and the tree rent on a level with that in Madras as the existing rule led to leakage of revenue.

Among the methods to be adopted for stopping the drink evil, he suggested the closing down of toddy shops in the localities inhabited by the depressed classes and in all the jatras.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR, in putting up an eloquent plea for total prohibition, said that toddy shops must be closed and the date trees cut off. Allowing these two

things to continue was, according to him, like fostering a snake in the house.

In reply to the remark of the Second Member of Council that they were not practical remedies, Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar admitted that they would affect the general revenues of the State. If any other difficulty like illicit drinking should arise, a remedy therefor could be found later on. He suggested that Government themselves should organise a prohibition league and do temperance propaganda if they were really serious to bring about a reform.

In this connection, he invited attention to the Dewan's Address adumbrating the policy of anti-drink and to the promise made by the former Dewan Sir A. R. Banerji to sacrifice a revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs annually in this direction and regretted that they turned out to be mere pious wishes. As people were degenerating day by day as a result of the drink habit, he urged Government to put on hand constructive proposals for stopping it.

MR. SORAPPA was of the opinion that the date trees should not be cut off as they were serviceable to man—the stem being used for building purposes and the branches for mats, etc.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER did not think that mere cutting down date trees would be of any use. In his opinion, it was a thorough change of environment, public sentiment and creation of a proper atmosphere for the total prohibition of drink that was most needed. The existing craving for drink in some quarters should yield place to an abhorrence of it. This craving was generally found in the labour class who found in drink an antidote to their misery. The only way to discourage drink among them was in his opinion to improve their earning power so that they might live a contented life. The several measures adopted by Government for discouraging the drink evil only tended to reduce the margin of profit to the contractors, in addition to the poor labourers addicted to drink being rendered poorer. The remedies he would suggest were (1) the younger generation should be so trained as to abhor the very sight of liquor, (2) rules against the sale of liquor after specified hours of the day and night should be strictly enforced, (3) no license should be given to open toddy shops during jatras and other festive occasions, and (4) steps should be taken by Government to increase the earning capacity of the poor people, especially of the Adikarnatakas, by giving them suitable lands for cultivation.

MR. JATRA NAIK said that while formerly only old men were drinking and that too in very small quantities, the evil had since spread to younger people also in his community. A lot of propaganda work was being done against drink but the people generally said that they would give up drink the moment the Government stopped their excise revenue. He therefore appealed to Government to undertake total prohibition in the country. It was true that they stood to lose a large income by this step. But, it was well known that date groves were more fertile than other lands and if such groves were given over for cultivation, not only the Government would increase its revenue but would also give an occupation to the very people who now sought to destroy themselves by drinking by sheer force of circumstances.

MR. NANJAPPA enquired what became of the promise of Government to try the experiment of abolishing drink in Chennarayapatna Taluk as a tentative measure.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Government latterly found that Chennarayapatna Taluk was not a suitable area as was thought at first and that they would be selecting some other taluk instead. He added that, in any case, as many as 4,000 acres of date lands in that taluk had been thrown open for cultivation.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA next observed that when he went round the city of Mysore during the recent election campaign, he himself saw a number of shops kept open till late in the night, quite against the rules. He suggested therefore the desirability of ordering that the contractors should be asked to strictly adhere to the rule about the closing of their shops at the appointed time and to lodge the keys with the Superintendent of Police.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the rule regarding the closing of shops would be strictly followed.

MR S. C. MALLIAH who next spoke was of opinion that no results would accrue by mere propaganda work. He therefore suggested (1) making the lands in which toddy trees were situated available for cultivation, and (2) closing down all shops in selected areas. He suggested that the experiment might be tried in Mandya Taluk.

MR. VENKATASAMI CHETTY of Chickballapur suggested the introduction of a legislative measure prohibiting the sale of liquor to persons of a particular age. This, he thought, would prevent boys from drinking.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question of trying the experiment of prohibiting drink in one

taluk was under contemplation and that a committee would have to be appointed in the first instance to work out the details.

MR. JATRA NAIK earnestly requested the Dewan to take a strong initiative in the matter during his regime alone.

No. 66.—Free hot weather supply under Kapila and Cauvery Channels. Levy of wet assessment instead of water rate under Low Level Channels.

Messrs. Dharmaprakasa D. Banumaiya, Mysore City Municipality; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet Taluk; G. Mallanna, Mysore Taluk; T. S. Sadasivamurthi and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; B. Nanjundaradhya, Nanjangud Municipality; V. Bandaiya and Puttamadappa, Nanjangud Taluk; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; S. C. Mallaiya, H. Honnaiya and M. C. Linge Gowda, Mandya Taluk; Mudlagirigowda, Malvalli Municipality; B. Chennappa and B. Siddalingasetty, Yedatore Taluk; C. Marigowda and A. Lingegowda, Krishnarajapete Taluk; H. K Madaiya and Puttaswamigowda, Malvalli Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Jahgir; Sivananjegowda, S. Devaiya and Kullegowda, Seringapatam Taluk; M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; K. M. Krishnappagowda, and T. M. Kapanigowda, Nagamangala Taluk; H. V. Hanumanthasetty and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; Ibrahimkhan, Hunsur Municipality; C. Dasappa and B. Lingegowda, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

MR. PUTTASWAMY prayed (1) that free supply of water during hot weather under the Kapila and Cauvery Channels may be given in view of the increase of assessment during resettlement and (2) that wet assessment might be levied instead of water rate on lands irrigated by the Low Level Canal. He added that this question was being pressed on the attention of the Government for the last 3 or 4 years.

MR. B. CHENNAPPA (Yedatore) said that all the gomal lands had been converted into wet and that the raiyats had no leaf manure at all. He therefore requested that the representation should be considered favourably by the Government.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that he had discussed the matter with some people from T.-Narsipur and that he would make suitable recommendations to the Government.

No. 35.—Restoring the old *ad valorem* court fees.

Messrs. A. V. Suryanarayana Setti and M. N. Naganna, Arkalgud Taluk.

The *ad valorem* fee now prescribed is excessive. It is prayed that the old rates may be revived.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR invited the attention of the Government to the remarks made by him while

discussing the budget when he had said that the existing rate of court fees in Madras was only 7½ per cent. He also pointed out that even in Bombay, both for Small Cause and Original suits, the rate was only 7½ per cent. He felt that there would be no difficulty for the Government for adopting the same rate in Mysore also. He also observed that he did not know why Government could not help the litigant public by reducing the rate of court fee when the income under "Court Fee" had increased from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 5·15 lakhs this year. He pointed out that while the amount of court fee was calculated on the amount of assessment, it increased when the assessment was increased. In this way also it worked, he said, as a great hardship on the litigant public. He next observed that the rates of court and process fees were raised everywhere during the war. Now that the war was over, there was no more necessity to keep them at the same higher level. In Bombay, they had been reduced and he saw no reason why Mysore should not follow suit. It was not wise on the part of Government, he said, to collect money thus from the poor litigant public and distribute that amount to various departments. He was sure, he said, that by reducing the court fee, the income under "Court Fee" would surely increase, as at present many people did not institute proceedings in courts since the rates were prohibitive. He therefore prayed that the increased court and process fees be reduced.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA also supported the reduction in court fees. It was true, he said, that the costs of the suit would be paid to the plaintiff if he won the case. But the point was, if the defendant was defeated, he would be ruined and the plaintiff would not get the actual amount of expenditure incurred by him. In this way both the plaintiff and the defendant suffered enormously.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR pointed out that when the rate was sought to be increased from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent, it was said that a similar step had been taken in Madras. If that was so, he did not know why it could not be reduced when it had been reduced elsewhere. That showed that Government were inconsistent in their policy.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be considered.

No. 62.—Purchase of things by the Bhadravati Iron Works through the Government Stores Purchase Committee.

Messrs. V. V. Iyer and G. C. Mahalingappa, Shimoga Taluk.

As the Bhadravati Iron Works industry is financed out

of the State Funds, it is prayed that the Iron Works authorities may be directed to purchase their requirements through the Government Stores Purchase Committee.

MR. V. V. IYER represented that in view of the fact that Rs. 3 lakhs worth of goods were being purchased every year and the Works industry was financed out of the State Funds, it was necessary that the Works authorities should purchase their requirements through the Stores Purchase Committee.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that if there was a possibility effecting any saving by making purchases through the Stores Purchase Committee, the matter would be considered.

No. 43.—Civil Jurisdiction.

Messrs. Dharmaprakasa D Banumaiya, Mysore City Municipality; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet Taluk; G. Mallanna, Mysore Taluk; T. S. Sadasiva Murthy, and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; B. Nanjundaradhya, Nanjangud Municipality; V. Bandaiya, and Puttamadappa, Nanjangud Taluk; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; S. C. Mallaiya, H. Honnaiya, M. C. Linge Gowda, Mandya Taluk; Mudlagiri Gowda, Malvalli Municipality; B. Chennappa, and B. Siddalingasetty, Yedatore Taluk; C. Mari Gowda, and A. Lingegowda, Krishnarajapet Taluk; H. K. Madaiya, and Puttaswami Gowda, Malvalli Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Jaghir; Sivananjegowda, S. Devaiya, and Kullegowda, Seringapatam Taluk; M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, and T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; H. V. Hanumanthasetty, and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; Ibrahim Khan, Hunsur Municipality; C. Dasappa, and B. Lingegowda, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA prayed that in the interest of the public (*a*) the Second Munsiff's Court at Mysore or the Munsiff's Court at Hole-Narsipur might be empowered to exercise civil jurisdiction over Akkihebbal Hobli, Krishnarajpet Taluk, (*b*) that Heggaddevankote Taluk jurisdiction might be added on to that of the Second Munsiff's Court at Mysore, and (*c*) that the jurisdiction over Chikkayyanachatra Hobli, Nanjangud Taluk, might be added on to that of the Munsiff's Court at Nanjangud.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the suggestion of the member would be referred to the High Court for consideration.

No. 72.—Electric Lights.

Messrs. Dharmaprakasa D. Banumaiya, Mysore City Municipality; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet Taluk; G. Mallanna, Mysore Taluk; T. S. Sadasivamurthi, and B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; B. Nanjundaradhya, Nanjangud Municipality; V. Bandaiya,

and Puttamadappa, Nanjangud Taluk; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; S. C. Mallaiya, H. Honnaiya, and M. C. Linge Gowda, Mandya Taluk; Mudlagirigowda, Malvalli Municipality; B. Chennappa, and B. Siddalingasetty, Yedatore Taluk; C. Marigowda, and A. Lingegowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk, H. K. Madaiya, and Puttaswami Gowda, Malvalli Taluk; K. Naganna, Yelandur Jahgir; Sivananjegowda, S. Devaiya, and Kullegowda, Seringapatam Taluk; M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; K M. Krishnappagowda and T. M. Kapanigowda, Nagamangala Taluk; H. V. Hanumanthasetty, and H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; Ibrahim Khan, Hunsur Municipality, C. Dasappa, and Lingegowda, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Arrangements may be made to supply electric power to the towns of Kuderu, Chamarajnagar, Mudakathore, Talakad, T.-Narsipur, Mandya, Yedatore, Hunsur and Maddur.

MANY MEMBERS represented to the above effect.

THE DEWAN replied that necessary arrangements would be made as early as possible. He also said that the proposal for the installation of oil pumps for the generation of power, until electric power could be supplied, was also under consideration.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Resolution No. 7.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the hereditary office of Shanbhogues be abolished, and that the system prevailing in the Madras Presidency of appointing Shanbhogues on fixed pay be introduced."

In doing so, he observed that this was not the first time the resolution was brought before the House. When a similar resolution had been brought at a previous session of the House, the Government had replied that they could not accept it immediately as a lot of expenditure had to be incurred by introducing the system in Mysore. He pointed out that the reason for his suggesting the removal of the hereditary *hak* of the Shanbhogues was that they had no sufficient work at present. They thought that the potgi they were getting was very inadequate compared to the work they had to turn out. This attitude of the Shanbhogues also, he said, contributed partly to the slackness in their work. Secondly, the Shanbhogues lived generally outside their firkas. That fact was quite evident, he said, from the answer to an interpellation that had been brought before a session of the

Legislative Council. By living outside their firkas, it was not possible for them to discharge their duties satisfactorily. That showed that they were not alive to the responsibility thrust upon them. Nor did the Government realise the difficulties of Shanbhogues in the matter of collection of revenue. The Shanbhogues were the people that were responsible for the accounts of the villages. In fact it was they who actually prepared the *pahni* accounts which involved laborious task. And if such accounts, on which depended the collection of the entire revenues of the Government, were to be done very carelessly by the Shanbhogues, there would be much loss of revenue. That was not desirable. For this very heavy responsibility thrust upon them, they certainly required to be adequately remunerated. Hence, he suggested that the present *hak* system of office should be abolished, a definite pay being given to them as in Madras, whereby they would be ensured of a permanent income instead of the precarious income derived from their potgi. Further, the Government would get their work done very satisfactorily. He next pointed out that although the system of giving them a definite pay was new to Mysore, yet in Madras it was in vogue for a long time and as such it could be tried in Mysore. His main intention in bringing the resolution was, he said, only to mitigate the inconveniences felt by the Shanbhogues and reduce their suffering and not to create any difficulty for them. With these words he commended the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH in supporting the resolution observed that when the same resolution had been brought before a session of the Legislative Council, the Government had said that the matter would be considered and that the new system would be brought into effect as early as possible. As the difficulties of the Shanbhogues were daily increasing, he requested that early action should be taken by Government to introduce the new system.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that an official committee had been appointed by the Government to go into the question and that necessary action would be taken as early as possible soon after their report was received.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA enquired how long the present official committee would take to finish their work.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that as it was a matter affecting a change in the system of administration, it could not be said how long the present official

committee would take to finish their work. He also said that he could however assure the members that the work would be finished as early as possible.

ONE MEMBER asked whether the question would be limited to the Shanbhogues only or it would include the Patels also.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of Shanbhogues only would be considered now.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA observed that already the Government were pleading want of funds for expenditure and said that if it was proposed to give effect to the resolution, the fact might be specifically stated.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA who next spoke also supported the resolution. He said that the object of the resolution was good. He pointed out the inconveniences and defects in the present hereditary system. The village accounts were not being posted properly. And unless there was a change in the system, he was of opinion that the country would not progress. He requested that a non-official committee be appointed to go into the question and if that committee recommended the abolition of the hereditary system, it should be given effect to, whatever the cost. He finally requested the Dewan specially to abolish the system during his regime at least.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA also supported the resolution. He pointed out that the object of the resolution was to increase efficiency in the village administration. At present correct accounts of revenue were not kept in villages. There was scope for leakage of revenue. Even Amildars did not care to look into the accounts prepared by the Shanbhogues. Further, in many cases the Shanbhogues were giving receipts for payment of land revenue assessment only on loose slips and that the instructions of the Government to give printed receipts had not been carried out. If all these had to be rectified, he said the *hak* system of office should be abolished.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government could not accept the resolution immediately.

MR. GUNDAPPA GOWDA requested the Government to accept at least the principle of the resolution.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that already an official committee had been appointed which would look into the matter thoroughly and report to Government.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA pointed out that the principle of the resolution had been accepted by the Government in the Legislative Council.

MANY MEMBERS suggested the appointment of a mixed committee.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that point would be considered.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA suggested the appointment of that committee in the first instance alone.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government wanted to know officially first what the points involved in the matter were.

DHARMAPRAVARTHA M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY in opposing the resolution observed that if the *hak* which the Shanbhogues were enjoying from time immemorial would be taken away it would result in many inconveniences and difficulties to them. If the reason for abolishing the system was due to the fact that mistakes had been committed by the Shanbhogues in the preparation of accounts, he said that such mistakes were committed even by other responsible persons.

MR. GUNDAPPA GOWDA who next spoke supported the resolution. He observed that the Shanbhogues, because they knew how to write and were little educated also, escaped punishments in many cases for mistakes committed by them, whereas their brother village officers, the Patels, were victimised. He said that he knew of an instance in which no receipt for payment of land revenue assessment was given and in some cases it was given for a number entirely different from that for which the party had paid.

MR. NAVLE ANANDA RAO of Shimoga said that either both the Shanbhogues and Patels should work under the present system or both of them should be paid servants. He was not in favour of Shanbhogues alone being made paid servants.

MR. B. N. OOSMAN KHAN said that the Shanbhogi was an old institution; that it was not right for the Government to deprive the Shanbhogues of their hereditary rights; that not many cases of serious irregularities by Shanbhogues had been brought to light so far; that there was enough provision under the Penal Code to punish them for their irregularities, and that these being small appointments, Government should not interfere with them, and change the existing practice which had existed from ages past.

THE DEWAN regretted that the Government could not accept the resolution, but would make further enquiries in the matter, and that a committee would be appointed for the purpose.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA explained that the resolution was not aimed at depriving the present Shanbhogues of their hereditary rights. He added that there were many inconveniences under the present system and there were many cases of defalcations and tampering with records. The Shanbhogues had to keep accounts to the tune of nearly a crore of rupees and these men should be kept contented by giving them pay as in British India. He had no objection to appoint the present men as Shanbhogues under the new system. Finally he said that as the Government were appointing a committee to go into the whole matter, there would be no objection to accept the principle underlying the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and passed by a large majority.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My colleagues and I have already endeavoured to explain to you the views and intentions of Government on the many matters we have been discussing at this session. I propose, therefore, to confine my closing remarks to a few important matters which could not be adequately dealt with in the course of the discussions.

Several members have referred to the inadequacy of the pay of the Police force, and the need for improving it. It may be useful to state here what has already been done in this matter.

The pay of the Subordinate Police five years ago was as follows:—

	Rs.
Inspectors	68 to 150
Sub-Inspectors	46, 56
Jamadars	31
Daffedars and Sergeants	21, 24
Constables	12 to 15

The following is the present scale of pay:—

Inspectors	75 to 150
Sub-Inspectors	55 and 65
Jamadars and Head Constables ..	40
Daffedars and Sergeants	21 and 24
Constables	13 to 15

The budget for next year contains a provision of Rs. 30,000 for a further increase of pay to constables.

This shows that there has been some improvement in almost all the grades, but, I agree, not to the extent that one would desire. Even more important than increase of pay is, I think, the provision of quarters, especially in the bigger towns and cities. This again is entirely a matter of funds. Government can only go so far as funds permit, but I am glad to tell you that in this respect also there has been some improvement. During the last four years we have provided quarters or house-rent allowances for about 450 men in Bangalore City and for 100 in Mysore City.

The total expenditure on Subordinate Police force was Rs. 11¾ lakhs in 1925-26. Next year's budget provides for Rs. 13½ lakhs which, you will agree, is an appreciable increase.

You will thus see that Government have not been unmindful of the duty of improving the prospects, and thereby the efficiency, of the force.

Medical Aid.

The need for providing more medical aid has been emphasised by some members. This is also a matter in which the Government are in entire agreement with the views of the Assembly. During the past five years, the number of medical institutions has increased from 202 to 261 and the expenditure on medical relief from public funds from 10 lakhs to nearly 12½ lakhs. There is on an average one dispensary for 23,000 of the population. I understand that in the Madras Presidency the number works out to an average of one dispensary for 35,000 persons ; and in the Bombay Presidency, one for 45,000.

Twenty-eight lakhs of patients were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year 1929, in addition to those treated in the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries. You are also aware that while medical relief in State institutions is generally free, the charges made for special treatment in the Bangalore and Mysore hospitals are exceedingly moderate. Similar treatment in medical institutions elsewhere costs a great deal more, at least three to four times as much.

I do not say that we should be content with what has been accomplished so far, nor have I quoted these facts in a spirit of self-complacency, but it is useful sometimes to take measure of the distance which we have traversed in order to hearten us for the journey, long as it may be, that lies ahead.

Village Panchayets.

It has been suggested that vacant sites in villages should be transferred to the panchayets and that the sale proceeds of these sites should be credited to the Panchayet Funds. You may remember that at previous meetings, similar proposals were made in respect of *amarai* and *hulbanni* revenue. Government have every sympathy with the object aimed at and are anxious to lose no opportunity of augmenting the income of Village Panchayets. But they are unable in their present financial position to make over these items of revenue to Panchayets. And even if the transfer was found financially feasible, it is doubtful whether the Panchayets, individually, would derive tangible benefit from it. A more hopeful line of advance would seem to lie in granting Village Panchayets substantial loans by the aid of which they could carry out works of permanent utility. Steps are being taken in this direction and we hope, at no distant date to bring into effect a system of loans and advances to Panchayets for such purposes. A beginning has been made in providing funds for the grant of advances to Village Panchayets. The budget provision of Rs. 2 lakhs made on this account is only tentative, and will be suitably increased in the course of the year, according to requirements.

Town Improvement Grant.

Some members complained that the grant for town improvements was inadequate. I quite sympathise with that feeling, and I am sorry that we found it quite impossible to provide more than Rs. 75,000 in the ensuing year. But you may rest assured that if we find it possible to allot more funds for this purpose in the course of the year, we shall most gladly do so.

Drinking Water Wells.

Provision of drinking water wells for every village in the State is a matter of supreme importance. In recent years Government have been allotting funds on a much larger scale than before, as you will see from the figures given in the next page:—

Year	Drinking Water Wells	Tube Wells	Total
1924-25	27,000	9,000	36,000
1925-26	58,000	18,000	76,000
1926-27	44,000	28,000	72,000
1927-28	45,000	60 000	1,05,000
1928-29	95,000	68,000	1,63,000
1929-30 (Revised)	1,27,000	1,01,000	2,28,000
1930-31 (Budget)	1,00,000	1,14,000	2,14,000

I may assure you that the need for providing more money for this purpose is constantly kept in view, and my only regret is that we are not able to enhance the provision made in next year's budget.

The grants made to Village Panchayets for rural water-supply are outright grants and will not lapse. The Deputy Commissioners will be instructed to distribute the grants placed at their disposal with due regard to the needs of the various areas in their jurisdiction.

Record of Rights.

There has been some misconception in regard to the real object of the Bill to amend the Record of Rights Regulation. You may rest assured that there is absolutely no idea of deriving a profit from the fees charged under the Regulation. The existing scale of fees has been fixed solely with the intention of keeping the operations on a self-supporting basis. The changes now proposed in the Regulation, which are mostly of a formal character, involve no departure from that intention, and the policy of Government will remain the same.

Electrification of Towns and Villages.

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest shown by the members in schemes for the supply of electric power to towns and villages. Nine such schemes have been practically completed. Suitable provision has been made in the budget for new schemes (estimated to cost 6¾ lakhs), to supply power to Chickballapur, Dodballapur, Devanhalli, Sidlaghatta and Anekal.

Economy in Public Expenditure.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have listened to the usual vigorous criticism of the public expenditure ; and I can

assure you that that is a criticism which my colleagues and I always heartily welcome. It keeps us up to the mark, it strengthens our hands in dealing with the demands of heads of departments who are eager to go ahead with big schemes of reform, and it helps us in the search which we are carrying on without intermission from one end of the year to the other for means of reducing expenditure that is unnecessary and so of securing more money to spend on what is essential.

The criticism this year has centred itself more especially around the question of salaries, which I venture to think have assumed an importance in the eyes of some of you out of all proportion to the share they represent in the total expenditure. In order that this sense of proportion may be restored, I would ask those of you who think that it is possible to secure moneys for large schemes of development by cutting down salaries to take up the budget, to reckon up the total cost of all the salaries which they consider to exceed a reasonable limit, to apply to that total such percentage of reduction as they think could fairly be insisted upon, and to work out the result. I feel confident that they would be surprised at the smallness of the total saving that would be effected.

The question of salaries may be examined either from the point of view that they are too many or from the point of view that they are too large. Take the case of the numbers in the first instance. I don't deny for a moment that we have more officers in proportion to population and area than they have, for instance, in the neighbouring province of Madras. But I do deny that our number of posts is in excess of the necessities of the case. As I said to you in my opening speech, the activities of Government are being enlarged in every direction, and that means that the activities of every individual officer are being enlarged. You or your predecessors have frequently expressed your desire that development should be pushed forward, not only in the towns, but in every village in the State. I ask those of you who think that we have too many officers to consider whether it would be possible to attain the development in the villages which we are attaining now if we reduced the number of Deputy Commissioners by half, or in other words, if we gave each of them twice the number of villages to look after. The same thing applies to the case of the supervising staff in all departments. It is only two days ago that I was reading in the papers that a certain Provincial Government have

come to repent a reduction of the supervising staff in their Excise Department, which had resulted in the fact that the subordinates had been inadequately controlled and that illicit practices had got out of hand. A reduction of that sort may mean a small temporary saving, but when it is followed by the consequences which followed in the case in question, it means a heavy loss of revenue, and one which continues for many years, even if the establishment is restored, since it takes years to restore the morale of a department when once it has been lost.

I now turn to the question of the size of the salaries we pay, and I ask those of you who consider that our scale of salaries is too high to suggest a scale by which we should measure them. If you measure them by the standards in adjacent provinces, you will find that they are very much below the scale that they are paying. If you measure them by what was paid half a century ago, you will find that there has been extremely little increase in spite of the large increase in the work and responsibilities of the officers and of the fact that a considerable part of their salaries is now taken back in the shape of income-tax. If you measure them by their purchasing power, I am sure you will find that they are less than they were. If you measure them by the savings which officers have been able to secure, I think that the income-tax returns will satisfy you that none of our officers, when they retire, have much more than their pensions to live upon.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it might (I do not say it would) be an excellent thing if you could secure a band of devoted men who would give their lives to the service of the State for no remuneration at all, as some holy men have devoted themselves to the service of their brotherhoods, but this would not be practical politics, nor would it be in accordance with human nature. You cannot build an economic structure, whether it be an official bureaucracy or a commercial factory, on mere sentiment. Patriotism and sense of public duty are most excellent qualities, and they have no doubt their influence on the official as on the non-official, but they are certainly not the firm defence which some of you seem to imagine them to be, when other and perhaps equally important forces come into play. I repeat that Government fully realise the importance of public economy. The fact that expenditure during the current year has not exceeded the budget grant is ample testimony, I hope, to their vigilance. But public economy

does not lie in a wholesale reduction of salaries. That may easily have just the opposite effect. If our scale of salaries does not bear some relation to what exists elsewhere in this country and to the cost of living, the public service is bound to suffer.

I have but touched on some of the more important questions that have engaged the attention of the Assembly this session, and I will now conclude. And in adjourning this Assembly and thanking you all for the assistance you have given us in our work here, I wish you all a happy return to your homes.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, on behalf of the members of the Assembly, thanked the Dewan and the Members of Council for their patient hearing and sympathetic replies to the representations of the members.

With three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan, the session came to a close.

MAHADEVAYYA,
EX-OFFICIO *Secretary,*
Representative Assembly.

BANGALORE,
28th August 1930.